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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 2.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to the General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the source of unfeigned gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their Representatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were $3,479,257 31, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859, $839,823 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be $4,318,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were $3,637,147 32. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of $681,433 08.—The following items are embraced in the expenditures for the fiscal year, viz:

Loans redeemed		$664,857 65
Relief notes cancelled		1,811 00
Interest certificates		2,439 52
Domestic creditors' certificates		5 40
Damages on the public works, and old claims		22,644 32
Making, of the public debt actually paid during the year, the sum of		691,757 89

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, was as follows.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans		$400,630 00
5	do	37,625,153 37
4½	do	388,200 00
4	do	100,000 00
Total funded debt		38,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$101,213 00
Interest certificates outstanding	18,513 82
do unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	802 50
Total unfunded debt,	124,977 70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, $38,638,961,07.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1860, stood as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans		$400,630 00
5	do	36,967,295 72
4½	do	381,200 00
4	do	100,000 00
Total funded debt,		37,849,125 72

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$99,402 00
Interest certificates outstanding	16,074 30
do unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	797 10
Total unfunded debt	$120,721 78

Maxing the entire public debt of Pennsylvania, on the first day of December last, $37,969,847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements, viz:

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company,	$7,200,000 00
Bonds of Sunbury and Erie railroad company	3,500,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming canal company	281,000 00
Total,	10,981,000 00

At the close of the fiscal year, on the first day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth, funded and unfunded, was	$39,881,738 22
It is now, at the close of the fiscal year 1860,	37,969,847 50
Having been reduced, during the last three years	1,911,890 72
The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1857, was	$528,106 47
On the first day of December, 1860, it was	681,433 08
Exceeding the former balance in the sum of	153,326 61
Add to this sum paid at the Treasury during the past three years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to	171,664 82
And we have the sum of	324,991 42

By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857, to December 1, 1860, to wit: $1,911,890 72, it will be found that during the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary liabilities, including the expenses of government, and the interest on her public debt, but has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of $2,236,882,15.

When it is remembered that for the last three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three mills—that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on tonnage due from the Pennsylvania railroad company—and that since July, 1859, the interest on the bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been accomplished in comparatively so short a period. The funded debt of the State is now less than it has been since 1842, and the unfunded and floating debt, which at that time amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars, has been almost entirely redeemed. It is now reduced to $120,721 78—and of this sum over ninety-nine thousand dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be presented for payment. The claims against the State, accruing from the construction and maintenance of her canals and railroads, are now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in the future, after providing for the ordinary expenses of government, her revenues and her energies may be exclusively applied to the payment of the interest, and the discharge of the principal of her public debt.

The people of Pennsylvania have hitherto met, with promptness, the demands made upon them from time to time, for the ways and means of replenishing the Public Treasury; and now that they see that the onerous debt with which they have been so long burdened, is each year certainly and rapidly disappearing—that the amount required to meet the interest is annually being diminished—that consequently a still greater sum can each year be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt, without resorting to additional sources of revenue—and that, with a proper husbanding of the resources of the State, the day is not far distant when direct taxation in Pennsylvania will cease altogether—the payment of such taxes as may for the time be required to meet the public necessities, will continue to be met with cheerfulness and alacrity. But they will unquestionably hold those to whose care they have entrusted the financial interests of the state to a rigid accountability. That there should, at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs of the country are so greatly depressed, be the strictest economy in public expenditures is so manifest, that it can scarcely be necessary to call attention to so plain a duty. It is equally clear that any legislation which would tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the Commonwealth, would, at this time, be peculiarly unwise and inexpedient. The exigencies of the future no man can foretell—the prospect before us is beclouded with doubt and uncertainty—it is, therefore, no more than the part of wisdom to guard, with unceasing vigilance, all our present sources of revenue, and to thus be prepared for every possible contingency.

Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania railroad company has refused to pay the tax on tonnage required to be paid by the act incorporating the company, and its various supplements; and there is now due to the State, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of $674,296 22. Including the interest, the sum now due is about $700,000. Before my last annual message was communicated to the Legislature, a case had been tried in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, between the Commonwealth and the railroad company, involving the question of the constitutionality of this tax, which was decided in favor of the State, and the imposition of the tax pronounced constitutional. In January last, another suit was tried between the same parties, in the same court, involving the same question, with a like result. In December last, a judgment was obtained in the district court of Philadelphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements, for $110,000. So that judgment has been obtained for $365,000 of the debt, being the whole amount which became due prior to 1860. The tax which accrued during the past year, amounts to $308,822 03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin county court, on an appeal taken by the company; and the second, or last settlement was made but a few days since, by an accountant department of the Commonwealth.

After the recovery, in the common pleas of Dauphin county, the cases were removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendants, to the Supreme Court of this State, where they were argued in June last, and in October that tribunal sustained the decision of the court of common pleas, and held the tax to be clearly constitutional; thus uniting with the law making power in affirming the right of the State to tax a corporation under a law to which it owes its existence. But, notwithstanding this concurrence of opinion and action on behalf of the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, the litigation is not yet at an end; for the railroad company has recently removed the cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending.—That the decision of that court will, when made fully sustain the right of a sovereign State to enforce a contract between the State and a corporation, and entirely vindicate the power of a State to impose such taxes upon corporations, as in her sovereign will she may deem proper, I cannot for a moment doubt.

To complete the history of this important litigation, and to show that every effort has been, thus far, made to compel the payment of this large sum of money into the Treasury of the State, it is proper to add, that the law officer of the Commonwealth, being of opinion that the writs of error were not issued from the Supreme Court of the United States in time to prevent the collection of the judgements rendered in the State courts, executions were issued to the Sheriff of Dauphin county, and proceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, to determine whether the Commonwealth can compel the payment of the judgments already recovered; before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, the expectations confidently entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the line from November, 1859, to November, 1860.—The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but 25 miles yet to grade.—Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early completion and success of this great thoroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the amount of three and a half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more cogent reason, that that the improvement, when completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the city of Philadelphia and the great lakes of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the limits of our own State, which has ever been contemplated. It will, moreover, develop the resources of a large portion of North Western Pennsylvania, abounding with the richest minerals, and a lumber region of unsurpassed excellence, which the munificent hand of the State has hitherto totally neglected.

By disposing of her branch canals to that company, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, the State has already largely aided in the construction of this great work; and it may be necessary, to insure its completion, that further legislation should be had in order to render the means of the company available. It is evident that a liberal policy, on the part of the government, will promote a like the interests of the Commonwealth and the railroad company; nevertheless, great care should be taken to protect, as far as possible, the debt now due from the company to the State. If all propositions which may be made for a change in the securities now held by the Commonwealth, be carefully considered by the Legislature, and no more yielded than sound economy demands, with proper provision for the due application of whatever means may be realized, it is believed that sufficient relief can be granted to the company, to enable it promptly to finish the road, while the security remaining will be fully adequate to insure the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railroad company now held by the Commonwealth.

I commend this subject to the Legislature, as one entitled to its most careful consideration, as well on account of its vast importance to that portion of the State through which the railroad passes—to the cities of Philadelphia and Erie—and to the railroad company—as to the Commonwealth herself. Premising that whatever policy it may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with reference to the protection and futherance of the public interests.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experience of a quarter of a century has satisfied the proverbially cautious people of Pennsylvania, of the adaptedness of the common school system to their wants and condition. No less has the severe ordeal of the past three years shown its capability to endure those sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater expenditure than the rest of the departments of government, and that, too, mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a proud fact, that, while most of the enterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them suspended, by the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our educational system has not been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations have been maintained, to an extent which plainly indicates that our citizens fully appreciate its value.

Contrasting its main results during the past year, with those of 1857, we find that the whole number of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an increase of 44,422; these were taught in 11,577 schools, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents per pupil, per month, by 14,065 teachers, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire expenditure of the system, for the past year, including that of the School Department, is $2,638,550 80. These figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the system; but neither words nor figures can adequately express the importance of its influence upon the present, or its relations to the future.

In contemplating the details of a plan for the due training of the youth of a community, its large proportions and imposing array of statistics do not display the points of its greatest importance. Pupils may be enrolled by hundreds of thousands; school houses of the best structure and most complete arrangement may be dotted at convenient distances over the whole face of the land; the most perfect order of studies may be adopted and the best possible selection of books made; but what are all these, without the learned and skillful, the faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful.—In this vital department, I am happy to announce that the improvement of the common school teachers of the State shows more solid advancement, within the past three years, than any other branch of the system. This, therefore, being the point whence all real progress in learning and culture must originate, is also the one to which the fostering attention and care of the public authorities should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of training teachers under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experience; and against the most adverse circumstances, has produced results decisive of its success. Already it has placed one institution in full operation in the south-eastern part of the State, equal in standing and extent to any in the Union. Another, with all the requirements of the law, has just applied for State recognition in the extreme north west. I commend these noble, and peculiarly Pennsylvania schools, to your favor. Aid to them will be the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good instruction for our children, is the strongest earthly guarantee, that, whatever else we bequeath them, their inheritance will be a blessing and not a curse; and, if nothing more is left, in the well cultured minds, the willing hands, and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have all that is essential.

Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow citizens are now devoting their efforts to the improvement of the common schools as directors. Than this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual state appropriation would not only be a material relief to the districts, at this time, but would, to some extent, disembarrass directors in their local operations.

It is not, however, the common school system, vast and honorable to the State as it is, that claims your entire attention, in reference to education. Pennsylvania also boasts her collegiate, academical, scientific, professional and philanthropic institutions, and numerous private schools of every grade. In this respect she is second to no member of the confederacy; but from mere want of attention to the proper statistics, she has thus far been ranked far below her just standard. The present is not the proper time to renew grants to institutions of these classes which heretofore received State aid. If it were, the public authorities do not possess the requisite data for a safe and just extension of liberality. The period will arrive when all public educational agencies must be included in one great system for the elevation of mind and morals; and when the State will, no doubt, patronize every proper effort in the good work.

For the details of the system, during the last school year, the attention of the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Common School Department, herewith submitted.

I desire again, specially, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, as an institution which proposes to accomplish an object which has never been attained in this country—the supply of a want which has ever been felt by the agricultural community; the education of their sons, at once, to scientific knowledge, habitual industry, and practical skill, to fit them for the associations of rural life, and the occupation chosen for them by their fathers. The gains of the farmer, however, certain, are small.—The education of his sons should, therefore, be measured by the nature of his business. There seems to be no practical mode of cheapening education, but by combining an amount of expenditure, within the ability of a farmer, with the daily labor of the student, so as to make the institution so nearly self-sustaining as to bring it within the reach of that class who constitute so important a branch of the industry of our people.

The original design of this school embraced the accommodation of four hundred students, a number essential to the economical working of the system; and, although the applications for admission are numberless, the utmost efforts of the trustees have not enabled them to complete more than one third of the building, or to accommodate more than a corresponding number of students. Many individuals thro'out the State, convinced of the merit of an institution which promises so much good, have contributed liberally to what has already been done; and the board of trustees have labored with a zeal which cannot fail to commend itself to the kind feeling of all our citizens. Scientific edvcation has advanced the interests of every avocation of life—agriculture far less than any other—and for the manifest reason that it has not reached it to the same extent, and never will reach it, unless the body be educated to the plow, as well as the mind to the philosophical principles which the plow's work developes.

I have always looked upon the Farmers' High School with peculiar favor, as well because of my own convictions of its promised usefulness, as the favor which has hitherto been shown to it by the Representatives of the people. Its charter requires an annual exhibition of its receipts, expenditures and operations generally, and these will doubtless be laid before you.

By the act passed by the last Legislature, establishing a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and securing the public against loss from insolvent banks, radical changes were made in the banking laws of this State. Instead of corporations created by special laws, voluntary associations are authorized to transact the business of banking, without further legislation, and as an indispensable prerequisite to the issuing of bank notes for circulation as money, ample security must be deposited with the Auditor General for their prompt redemption. The law makes provision, not only for the incorporation of new banking associations, but enables banking institutions already in existence, to continue their business for twenty years after the expiration of their present charters, upon complying with its provisions, by withdrawing their old circulation, and giving the securities required for the redemption of their new issues. The public, I am sure, will rejoice that no further necessity exists for legislative action, either on the subject of creating new, or rechartering old banks; and that the time and attention of their Representatives will now, happily, be no longer monopolized in the consideration of a subject hitherto productive of so much strife and contention, if not of positive evil.

The rapid increase of private banks, thro'out the State, makes it eminently right that they should be placed under proper legislative restrictions, and that the large amount of capital, thus employed, should be made to contribute its fair proportion to the revenues of the Commonwealth. Their business, in the aggregate, is now believed to amount to a sum almost, if not quite equal to the whole business of the regularly chartered banks; and yet it is entirely unrestricted, and, with the exception of a merely nominal license tax, is free from taxation. This is unjust to every other class of our tax paying citizens, and especially so to the banking institutions holding charters from the Commonwealth, for which they have each paid a liberal bonus, and are, in addition, subject to a very large tax on their dividends. I respectfully commend this subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A high sense of duty impels me again to call the attention of the Legislature to the inadequacy of existing laws, regulating the receiving, keeping and disbursement of the revenues of the State. The public moneys are now paid directly to the State Treasurer, who deposits them, at his own discretion, whenever and wherever he chooses, and pays them out in sums, either small or great, upon his unattested check exclusively. The amount thus received, kept and disbursed is annually between three and four millions of dollars, with balances on hand, at times, exceeding one million of dollars; while the bond of the State Treasurer is for only eighty thousand dollars. His accounts are settled monthly by the Auditor General, by whom the receipts for money paid into the Treasury are countersigned, and these are the only safeguards provided by law to prevent the illegal and improper use of the money of the State by the State Treasurer.

Happily the revenues of the Commonwealth have hitherto been safely kept, properly disbursed, and promptly accounted for, by those in charge of the public treasury; but in view of the serious defalcations which have occurred elsewhere, and in other States, this fact should furnish no reason why we ought not to guard against loss in the future. Referring to my former annual messages, I respectfully, but most earnestly, recommend that provision be made by law:

First—That no money shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in any bank, or elsewhere, without first requiring ample security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt repayment of such sum as may be deposited; and that such securities shall be deposited in the office of the Auditor General.

Second—That all checks issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used, and that daily accounts shall be kept of the moneys received, deposited and disbursed, in the Auditor General's office, as well as in the Treasury Department.

Third—That condensed monthly statements, verified by the signatures of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, shall be published in one newspaper in Philadelphia and one in Harrisburg, showing the balances in the Treasury and where deposited, with the particular amount of each deposit; and

Fourth—That the bond of the State Treasurer be increased to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, at Pittsburg, the asylums for the blind, and deaf, and dumb, at Philadelphia, the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Media, will present their usual annual claims upon the bounty of the State. These excellent charities are continually dispensing benefits and blessings upon suffering and erring humanity, which can scarcely be overrated. They are heartily commended to the discriminating liberality of the Legislature. I refrain, as I have heretofore done, from recommending, as proper objects for appropriations from the State Treasury, other charitable and benevolent institutions, not because they are undeserving the confidence and patronage of the public, but because they are local in their character, and in my judgment have no claims upon the common fund which can be admitted, in justice to the rights and interests of other portions of the Commonwealth.

The inspectors of the State Penitentiary, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in their annual reports for the years 1858 and 1859, called the attention of the Legislature to the insecurity of such parts of the penitentiary building as were exposed to their own fires and those of the neighborhood, and recommended that roofs of such of the corridors as were covered with shingles, and needed renewal, should be replaced with slate or metal. On visiting the institution, my attention was called to the subject by the inspectors. The necessity for the change was so apparent and urgent, that I advised them not to hesitate in having the old, dilapidated and dangerous wooden roofs of such portions of the building as required renewal, replaced with some substantial fire proof material. This has accordingly been done, and I respectfully recommend that a small appropriation be granted to defray the expense incurred.

I commend to your consideration the report of the State Librarian, whose attention to the interests of the Library under his care, deserves the warmest commendation. The system of exchanges with the different States of the Union, and with foreign governments, commenced and prosecuted under his auspices, has resulted in great advantages to the Library, and deserves the continued countenance of the Legislature. The increase of the Library, at a comparatively small expense to the State, has been such, that it now needs enlarged accommodations for the safe keeping of the volumes, and, if the increase continues, will soon require a separate building for its exclusive use.

The reports of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will inform you, in detail, of the operations of the government, as presented by those several departments, for the last fiscal year. They are entitled to the attentive consideration of the Legislature.

Soon after my inauguration, upon the recommendation of my predecessor in office, a dwelling house was purchased in this city for the residence of the Governor of this Commonwealth. The purchase included several articles of heavy furniture, then in the building, and a small appropriation would complete the necessary furnishing of the house, so as to make it a fit and convenient residence for the incoming executive. I cheerfully recommend the immediate passage of a bill making a suitable appropriation for this purpose.

The extraordinary and alarming condition of our national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the twentieth of December last, the Convention of South Carolina, organized under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a unanimous vote, declared "that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved;" and the action already taken in several other States indicates, most clearly, their intention to follow this example.

On behalf of the advocates of secession, it is claimed that this Union is merely a compact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare that it will no longer be a party to the compact. This doctrine is clearly erroneous. The Constitution of the United States is something more than a mere compact, or agreement, between the several States. As applied to nations, a compact is but a treaty, which may be abrogated at the will of either party; responsible to the other party for its bad faith in refusing to keep its engagements, but entirely irresponsible to any superior tribunal. A government, on the other hand, whether created by consent, or by conquest, when clothed with legislative, judicial and executive powers, is necessarily in its nature sovereign; and from this sovereignty flows its right to enforce its laws and decrees by civil process, and, in an emergency, by its military and naval power. The government owes protection to the people, and they, in turn, owe it their allegiance.

Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, without accountability to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to punish offenders. Organized resistance to it is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in the rebellion, may be executed as traitors. The government of the United States, within the limits assigned to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any other government in the civilized world. The Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land.—Under the Constitution, the general government has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain a navy, and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Appropriate statutes have been enacted by Congress, to aid in the execution of these important governmental powers.

The creation of the Federal Government, with the powers enumerated in the Constitution, was the act of the people of the United States, and it is perfectly immaterial that the people of the several States acted separately within the territorial limits of each State.—The form of their action is of no consequence, in view of the fact that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and declared those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, without reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there is no constitutional right of secession. Secession is only another form of nullification. Either when attempted to be carried out by force, is rebellion, and should be treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerable that civil war is preferable to longer submission, there remains the revolutionary right of resistance; but where the authority of the government is limited by a written Constitution, and each department is held in check by the other departments, it will rarely, if ever, happen that the citizen may not be adequately protected, without resorting to the sacred and inalienable right to resist and destroy a government which has been perverted to a tyranny.

But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government, it is nevertheless highly proper that we should carefully and candidly examine the reasons which are advanced by those who have evinced a determination to destroy the Union of these American States, and if it shall appear that any of the causes of complaint are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and, as far as possible, reparation made for the past, and

security given for the future; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for their benefit, should do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

After asserting her right to withdraw from the Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified in exercising, at this time, that right because several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves—that they have permitted the open establishment of societies to disturb the peace of other States; that the people of the non-slaveholding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servile insurrection those that remain—and have announced their determination to exclude the South from the common territory of the Union. As the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, it becomes your solemn duty to examine these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign State.

Pennsylvania is included in the list of States that are charged with having refused compliance with that mandate of the Constitution of the United States, which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." So far from admitting the truth of this charge, I unhesitatingly aver, that upon a careful examination, it will be found that the legislative and judicial action of Pennsylvania, whether as a colony, as a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, has been almost invariably influenced by a proper appreciation of her own obligations, and by a high regard for the rights, the feelings and the interests of her sister States.

As early as 1705, the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamble, that "the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," passed an act against the importation of Indian slaves from any other province, or colony, in America, but at the same time declared, "that no such Indiana slave, as deserting his master's service elsewhere, shall fly into this province, shall be understood or construed to be comprehended within this act." And when, in 1780, more than eight years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation, Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual abolition of slavery, mindful of the rights of her confederates, she declared that "this act, or anything in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro, or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave, or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, than those found, on the same subject, in the Constitution of the Union. The act, by its terms was made inapplicable to domestic slaves attending upon delegates in Congress from the other American States, and those held by persons while passing through this State or sojourning therein for a period not longer than six months.

In 1788 it was made a high penal offence for any person, by force, violence or fraud, to take out of this State, any Negro or mulatto, with the intention of keeping or selling the said negro or mulatto as a slave, for a term of years. Soon after the passage of this act, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it did not apply to the forcible removal of a slave, by the owner or his agent, but that its object was to punish the forcible or fradulent abduction from the State of free negroes, with the intention of keeping or selling them as slaves. Thus at that early day, giving judicial sanction to the doctrine, that a master had the right to take his slaves wherever he could find them.

The first act of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice or labor, was passed in 1793, and originated from the refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surrender and deliver up, on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, three persons who had been indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it was found that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826, passed her act to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State; directing, however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required Sheriffs and Constables to execute such warrants. It authorized the committment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its effective execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse.

This law continued quietly in operation until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The history of the case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of York county, for kidnapping a colored person, named Margaret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared that she was held a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a *pro forma* judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the U. States, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and, upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first section of the act of 1826, under which the indictment against Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant. Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those who, by fraud, force of violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme court of the United States not only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were therefore incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than in obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the U. States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must, nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framer of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg *vs.* The commonwealth of Pennsylvania and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a modification of the principles enunciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of State judes and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State Officers. And the punishment of arrest without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of reception, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breech of the peace, is but recognizing by statute, what was before the common law.

These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State: but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach. I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal.

While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation is due to the comity which should exist between the different States of this Union, it would, undoubtedly, tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony which are not so unwisely imperiled. By it Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780 to 1847, a period of sixty seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative, but it may be safely averred, that by changing our policy, in this respect, we have, in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew the pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution, power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."—Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject was clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their occupancy the citizens of the Southern and slaveholding States, while, to make it a legal institution in all the territories of the United States by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principle adopted in the Compromise measures of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion that their general adoption and faithful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore peace and harmony to all sections of our country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject unceremoniously all other propositions for the settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to sunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people. Forty years ago our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the North claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Congress or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit its existence. While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the Southern States is, that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needful protection, may we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies.—If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril.

But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability, and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through all future time.

WM. F. PACKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 11, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

SUFFERING KANSAS.

A meeting was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, to aid the suffering people of Kansas. It was addressed by Mr. Daniels of Coffee County, Kansas. He depicted the sufferings of the people in a feeling manner.—During the last summer, there was a famine there—no rain—and nearly every stock of corn and blade of grass, wilted up. Not less than twenty-five thousand people are in a starving condition, and will need the necessaries of life, to carry them over the winter, and into the summer. Their cry for aid should be responded to heartily by the people of other parts of the country. Every one should give something. Two Committees were appointed. One for the ladies, composed of Mrs. Barnes, Miss Mary Russell and Miss Georgie Mower; and the one for the gentlemen, is Francis Jordan, O. H. Gaither, and H. C. Reamer, to solicit subscriptions, to be forwarded to Mr. J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, who is the person appointed to forward relief subscriptions. We hope persons in the country may call on either of these committees, and give their mite to save their fellow-creatures in Kansas from starvation.

O. E. Shannon, Esq, said in the Bedford Lyceum, on last Saturday night, in discussing the question, "Was the President justifiable in not reinforcing Fort Moultrie?" that if he was compelled to take up arms in this contest, *"he would go down South, and point his gun at the people of the North!"* We are happy to say that the expression was received with a general hiss. John Cessna, Esq., made a patriotic speech, and stated that the South had no cause for its present treasonable actions, and that the time had come for every man to take sides, and that he who went with the South was a *traitor*. His speech was frequently loudly applauded.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON has been tendered the office of Secretary of the Treasury, by Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and we understand has accepted. This is gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania. It is the very position in the Cabinet she would have him choose.—Mr. Cameron has always been the friend of the interests of Pennsylvania, and as Secretary of the Treasury, will be able to do much for her. The appointment will give general satisfaction, and is one eminently fit to be made.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

EDGAR COWAN, Esq., of Westmoreland County, was, on Tuesday last, elected to the United States Senate, to take the place of Wm. Bigler, whose term expires on the 4th of March, next. Mr. Cowan is one of the most talented men in the State, and will make a Senator of whom Pennsylvania may well be proud.

☞Our readers may remember a good Dialogue published by us sometime since, which referred incidentally to that good, staunch old Journal for the *Farm, Garden* and *Household*. The publisher's card now appears in our advertising columns and we recommend all our readers, whether residing in country or village, to respond to his invitation to try the *Agriculturist* for a year. We feel quite sure that the dollar it costs will be a good investment.—When you write for it please say it was upon *our* recommendation, and we will guarantee you good satisfaction. We have received the first number of the 20th volume of the *Agriculturist*, which indicates a valuable treat to all who subscribe for this volume.

Governor's Message.

To the exclusion of much other matter, we this week, publish the last message of Governor William F. Packer. The message is well written, and shows the finances of the State to be in a good condition. On the all engrossing question of the times, he takes strong and patriotic grounds, and opposes secession, and says that the government will have to put it down by force. On the whole, the message is an excellent one, and but few things in it to which we can't agree.

It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of *The New-York Ledger*, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. *The Ledger* is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

BARS.—Two bears, an old one and her cub, were shot last week, on the Cove mountain, about 8 miles from Bedford. The cub weighed 104 lbs., and was shot on Thursday, by Fr. Zimmers and George Colebaugh. The old one weighed 104 lbs., and was shot on Friday, by David Imler and Geo. Cobler. The bears were both very fat.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

There is a rumor in town that the Star of the West, has been fired at in the harbor of Charleston, and that Maj. Anderson, has commenced the bombardment of Charleston. We don't know what reliance to place on the rumor, however.

A PRESENT.—That is a nice vest presented us as a New Year's Gift by our friend, Mr. W. W. SHUCK of the firm of S. Shuck & Co., and fits nicely. There's where you get your good and cheap goods. That's so.

We learn, by telegraph, that Secretary Thompson has resigned his seat in the Cabinet of President Buchanan. This is another traitor less in that Cabinet.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.—Some of the stores were closed on last Friday, and business only partially suspended. Services were held in the churches.

The steamship Star of the West, left New York for Charleston, last Saturday, with provisions, fuel, and 250 men to reinforce Maj. Anderson.

Bedford County Teachers' Association.

BEDFORD, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The Association met according to previous notice, in the hall of the Union School House, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. The meeting was organized by the election of A. N. Raub, President, J. B. Fluck, Vice President, C. W. Greene, Secretary, M. A. Points, Assistant Secretary, and Geo. Sigafoos, Treasurer.

A Business Committee was elected, comprising J. G. Fisher, M. A. Campbell, A. N. Raub, J. E. Satterfield and J. H. Miller.—After some remarks by the former President, Mr. Sigafoos, the officers took their seats.

A resolution was offered adjourning the Association until Friday evening, and constituting the body of Teachers an Institute, under the direction of the County Superintendent, and was adopted.

A Business Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Bliss and Points, were appointed to report the programme of exercises for the Institute, and at the close of each session the order for the next meeting was adopted. On motion, "The best means of promoting the educational interests of the County," was adopted as the topic of discussion, and remarks were made by Messrs. Fisher, Sigafoos, Greene, Rawlins, Walker, Bliss, Kerr, Miller and Replogle.

A resolution fixing the hours of meeting at 8½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and 6½ P. M., and of adjournment at 11½ A. M., 4½ P. M., and 9½ P. M., was reported.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order by the President, and as at each succeeding meeting, the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved.

Mr. Raub delivered a very interesting lecture upon "School Ethics." The question, *Resolved*, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania should enact a law compelling parents to send their children to school regularly, was adopted. Messrs Fisher, Sigafoos, Raub and Campbell, on the affirmative, were opposed by Messrs. Points, Longenecker, Fluck, Osborne, Satterfield, Fuller, Tate and Barclay. The question was decided by a vote of the Institute in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Institute was called to order, and the exercises were opened by prayer, led by Rev. Sigafoos.

After the transaction of regular business, an exercise in the Elementary Sounds and Articulation, was conducted by Mr. J. H. Miller.

Mr. Greene gave a lecture upon Reading, and the method of teaching it.

Mr. Osborne addressed the Institute upon Physical Education. By request of the Institute, Mr. Raub showed the manner of conducting an object lesson, and urged the necessity for their introduction into the common schools.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Institute. It was composed of Messrs. Kerr, Fisher, Satterfield, Miller and Campbell.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute was called to order by the President.

Mr. Raub delivered a lecture upon the First Principles of Written Arithmetic.

J. B. Fluck followed with an exercise in English Grammar, and, as in all other exercises, questions were proposed by members.

Methods of teaching Geography were given by Messrs. Livingston, Raub and Greene.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING.

After the usual introductory exercises, Mr. Longenecker addressed the Institute. His theme was "The Relation of the Teacher to his Country." Mr. Geyer read an interesting essay upon "Teachers' Institutes." Mr. Wonders read a well written essay upon "Improvements." On motion, the question was adopted for discussion, "*Resolved*, That the study of Mathematics is better calculated to develop the mind of man than the study of the Classics." It was discussed by Messrs. Points, on the affirmative, and Raub, on the negative.

The discussion being closed by motion, the question was adopted, "*Resolved*, That Females are better adapted for the profession of teaching than Males."

It was discussed by Messrs. Greene, Henry W. Fisher, Sigafoos, Replogle and Kinsel, on the affirmative, and Messrs. Miller, Hunt, Raub, Campbell and Speice, on the negative.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The opening exercises were the singing of the Doxology, and prayer by Mr. Sigafoos.

Mr. J. G. Fisher lectured upon Penmanship.

Mr. Sigafoos gave a practical exercise in Mental Arithmetic.

Mr. H. W. Fisher gave his methods of teaching Orthography, and was followed by Mr. Greene.

Mr. Greene then formed a Reading Class and criticised the reading of each member.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

After the introductory exercises, Mr. Raub lectured upon Written Arithmetic, explaining the principles of Long Division, Common Fractions and Proportion.

Messrs. H. P. Williams, Livingston and J. G. Fisher conducted an exercise in Vocal Music, and with the assistance of others, favored the Institute with several songs. On motion, "The methods of conducting schools" was adopted for discussion, the Institute being resolved into a committee of the whole.

Messrs. Fluck, Sigafoos, Green and Raub participated.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Association was called to order by the President. Prof. Brim read a beautiful and instructive address, taking as his theme "The Cultivation of the Mind." An essay by Miss L. P. Blackburn, was then read by Mr. J. C. Geyer.

Also, an essay, by Miss E. C. Arnold, upon "The Pursuit of Knowledge;" read by C. W. Greene.

The question for discussion, "*Resolved*, That the teacher exerts a greater influence in forming the character of the young," was read by the Secretary, and an animated discussion ensued between Messrs. Bliss, Campbell, Porter, Raub, Greene and Rawlins, on the affirmative, and Messrs Fluck, Gaither and Shannon, on the negative. The question was decided by the Institute in the affirmative. The business committee reported that "A semi-annual meeting of the Bedford County Teachers' Association, will be held at Bedford, on Friday, April 19th, 1861, at one o'clock, P. M."

The following persons were appointed to report then on appropriate subjects.

As Lecturers, Messrs. A. N. Raub and J. N. Longenecker. As Essayists, J. B. Fluck, M. A. Points, Jas. J. Barndollar, J. G. Livingston, Miss Mary E. Allison, and Miss E. C. Arnold.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that Teachers' Institutes and associations of the friends of Education exert a beneficial and lasting influence, upon all concerned, stimulating and encouraging teachers to attain to a higher standard of excellence in their responsible calling, and arousing the people to a better appreciation of our noble system, therefore

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the growing interest in this subject among the teachers of this County, as evinced by the large attendance at this session, and that we regard this as an auspicious omen, promising rich fruits in the future.

Resolved, That the Teachers of Bedford County, who do not attend the meetings of the Teachers' Association, stand in their own light, that their success in teaching must necessarily be limited on account of not availing themselves of the opportunities within their reach, to improve themselves.

Resolved, That we approve of grading teachers' salaries according to their qualifications.

Resolved, That we, as teachers of the County Association, will use our influence in organizing Township Institutes in our respective townships.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the contingent expenses of this Association.

Resolved, That teachers have a right to conduct their schools independent of outside influences.

Resolved, That we favor Vocal Music as an exercise in Common Schools.

Resolved, That we offer our grateful acknowledgments to the School Board of the Borough of Bedford, for so generously granting the Association the use of this Hall.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the citizens of Bedford for the hospitality which they have displayed in entertaining the members of this Association.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sentiment of this Association that every teacher should be a subscriber to the "Pennsylvania School Journal."

Resolved, That we heartily commend the successful efforts of our able and efficient County Superintent, in getting up and conducting this Institute.

Resolved, That the publishers of the county papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Institute.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

During the evening the audience was favored with several pieces of music.

A. N. RAUB, Pres't.
CHARLES W. GREENE, Sec'y.

The Institute was a complete success. Instead of having only thirty forty teachers present, as heretofore, there were over eighty of the "live" teachers of the county in attendance during almost the whole session. The citizens manifested a lively interest in the proceedings, and filled the hall with a large and attentive audience each evening.

On Friday evening, many were unable to obtain seats, and still conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

It cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon our schools.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

Both branches of the General Assembly of this State were promptly organized, on Tuesday a week, by the election of Republican officers throughout.

Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, having 26 votes (M'Clure absent,) and Shindel 6

Mr. Errett of Pittsburg was re-elected Clerk —Mr. Ramsdell, Venango, Assistant.

Transcriber—G. W. Patton, G. S. Berry, F. Hitchcock.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Herman Yerkes and J. R. M'Afee.

Door Keepers—J. G. Martin, J. B. Heines and Geo. Bubb.

Messengers—W. H. Huddleson and Wilbur G. Bower (of Danville American.)

Librarian—Wm. P. Brady.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, E. W. Davis, of Venango was chosen Speaker, having 71 votes to 27 for Dr. Hill of Montgomery—2 Democrats absent.

Clerk—E. H. Rauch, of Lehigh—Assistant E. W. Caperon, of Chester.

Transcribing Clerks—C. W. Walker, Philadelphia; W. H. Dennison, Pittsburg; W. A. Nichols, M'Kean, J. R. Potter, Schuylkill.

Post Master—H. A. Woodhouse, Wayne.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. R. Mathews, Philadelphia. Assistants—James Gubers, Philadelphia; J. C. Sturdevant, Crawford; J. Mecklin, Armstrong; Casper Gang, Allegheny.

Door Keeper—E. D. Picket, Erie. Assistants—W. Gardy, Philadelphia; J. R. Miller, Lawrence; Wm. Lewis, Bradford; H. Hough, Bucks.

Messenger—H. G. Gibson, Mercer.

Joint resolutions were offered in both branches of the Legislature, providing for the repeal of certain sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, and also to repeal the act of March 3rd, 1857. No other business of importance was transacted.

The Bedford *Gazette* publishes a most gross libel on the citizens of Pittsburg when it says that "Pittsburg was the scene, on Monday last, of the first violation of the Federal laws since the beginning of the difficulties," and that the "Federal officers were mobbed," &c. We do not know where it obtained its information; but we do know that the statements are a lie out of the whole cloth.—*Pittsburg True Press.*

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT,

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT,

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY,

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT,

IF

you only knew how USEFUL, **how** INSTRUCTIVE, **and how** ENTERTAINING **it is.**

We refer to that "*first best*," that *largest*, most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **HOUSEHOLD**, for the **FARM**, and for the **GARDEN**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints, and suggestions about all kinds of out-door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc, etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will *each* be worth to you more than a dollar. As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained bushels more per acre on a 10-acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."... *Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a 15-acre field, and with no extra cost for culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $13½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him from time to time *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages. You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire, you can have, *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for a year. You will find your home made better, and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaing department for **Youth** and **Children**, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, New York.

Jan. 11, 1861.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

We intend to make the NEW-YORK LEDGER for 1861 superior to that of any other year in the past. Among our contributors will be the President of the United States, Edward Everett, Geo. Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, John G. Saxe, George P. Morris, N. P. Willis, George D. Prentice, Thomas Dunn English, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Emerson Bennett, T. S. Arthur, P. Hamilton Myers, Col. Walter B. Dunlap, S. Compton Smith, John Esten Cooke, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Marion Harland, Miss E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, Phebe Cary, and many Clergymen, Professors in Colleges, Statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our *corps* of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. Whether it be popular romance scientific essay, historical sketch, scholastic disquisition, spicy paragraph, pathetic ballad, humorous poem, old-fashioned love story, timely editorial, or any other ingredient of popular and elevated journalism, that is to be furnished, the LEDGER *corps* will be sufficient for the task. In fact, our contributors will send us from weak to weak much more matter than we can use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply, from which to select THE VERY BEST. These facts, taken in connection with our largely increased means, facilities, and experience, warrant us, we think, in promising our readers a family paper for the year 1861 which will be more interesting and instructive, and in every respect more valuable, even than the LEDGER has been in the past.

As an indication of the popularity of the LEDGER, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that we secure the best writers in the country, and spare no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW-YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

—ANNA CORA RITCHIE of Richmond, Va., and Col. WALTER B. DUNLAP, the author of the popular "Forest Sketches," which were published in our columns some time since, will each begin a story in the LEDGER early in the new year. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH is also engaged upon a new tale.

In the next number of the LEDGER, we shall publish a very interesting article, written expressly for our columns, entitled, A DAY WITH LORD BYRON, from the pen of the Hon. George Bancroft.

—It is with much satisfaction that we announce that MR. EVERETT will continue his elegant and interesting contributions to the LEDGER during the next year.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies, $3; four copies, $6; eight copies, $12. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1 50. The partys who sends a $12 for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time,) will be entitled to a copy free for his trouble. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period tean one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents.

Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
No. 40, Park-row, New York.

Jan. 11, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township dec'd, to wit: Louis Fisher, Catharine, intermarried with Jackson Waggoner, and Margaret, intermarried with Wm. H. Hill; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Melchoir Fisher, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of an order of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, or show cause why the same shall not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 26, day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

S. H.-TATE, Clerk.

Jan. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions for Tavern License, in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Bedford County, and will be presented to said Court, on Monday the 11th day of February next.

P. S. Morgart, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Dibert, " " "
David Stoner, South Woodberry Township.
John McIlhener, " " "
George Bailey, Londonderry "
George Weimer, Monroe "
Frederick Berkhimer, St. Clair "
J. B. Castner, Broad Top "

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Bedford, Jan. 11, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. S. LOGENECKER,

Jan. 11, 1861.* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, commissioner to hear and report the evidence in the case of Michael Miller, administrator's use of John Alsip against John W. Smith hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, on the 22d day of January 1861, at his office, in Bedford, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Jan 11, 1861. Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,

Jan. 11, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson & Shafer, are hereby notified that their Books, &c, are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, for collection, with orders to collect by suit or otherwise, as speedily as possible.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.

Jan. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.

TAKE notice that I have purchased a bay Mare from Dennis B. D. Hess, and that I am determined to leave her in his possession until I see proper to take her away. LEVI FEIGHT.

East Providence Tp., Jan. 11, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, *on Saturday the 2nd day of February, next*, the following

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of —— Fetter, on the East, Fred'k Colleberger on the West, Andrew Mortimore on the North and Joseph McDaniel's Heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoing the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steel, John Calhoun and others, containing about 208 acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log Stable with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,

Jan. 4, 1861. Adm'r.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, the Farm on which Perry G. Trout now resides, late the property of John W. Hammer, dec'd, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, containing 203 acres and allowance, nearly all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; about 160 acres cleared. About 100 acres are good creek-gravel slate land, best quality for wheat; balance meadow and upland. The improvements are a good two-story

LOG HOUSE,

well plastered and finished, with an excellent well of water at the door, good double hewed Log Barn, tenant house, and necessary outbuildings. Also two good apple orchards of grafted fruit thereon, and a good sugar camp, from which five to six hundred pounds of sugar can be made every year.

This property is on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown, 12 miles from Bedford, and one mile west of Spring Mill, and is convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars, address

G. D. TROUT,

Alum Bank P. O., Bedford Co., Pa.

Jan. 4, 1861.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,

Dec. 28, 1860. Proth'y.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY next, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: a tract of land situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing 76 acres and 20 perches, of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Harcleroad's heirs, and others, and known as the "Scott Farm."

The improvements are a two story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings; also an excellent apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence; balance timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZELL,
WILLIAM HARTZELL.

Dec. 21, 1860.

WANTED!

$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms of sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,

Dec. 21, 1860.—2m OSTER & CARN.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

PINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec 21, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hedges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,

SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.—3m

APPEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Taxable inhabitants of Bedford County, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle Woodberry and South Woodberry, on Wednesday the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East Providence, Snake Spring, Liberty, Monroe, Broadtop and Bedford, on Thursday he 10th day of January next.

For the Townships of West Providence, Napier, Juniata, Londonderry and Schellsburg Borough, on Friday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Southampton, Harrison, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of January next.

When and where all persons, or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation, of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to law.

J. BECKLEY,
WM. M. PEARSON,
JONATHAN FEICHTNER,
Commissioners.

Attest.
HENRY NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners office, Dec. 14, 1860.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the Estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,

Nov. 30, 1860.—d Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON,

Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford County, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, he notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,

Dec. 28, 1860. Executor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson & Shafer either by note or book account are hereby notified that after the 24th of December 1860 the books &c., will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, when suit will be brought without respect to persons. FERGUSON & SHAFER.

Dec. 14, 1860.

Bedford Rail Road.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 14th day of January, 1861, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing a President and twelve Directors, for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED,

Dec. 28, 1860. Secretary.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Anick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schelisburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

WHY NOT! WHY NOT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
By buying your Goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS.** Call and see.

Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.

Nov. 30, 1860.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.—2m

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty. Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

THE undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of said Court, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, next, THE ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of a TRACT OF LAND situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containg 216 acres, 102 perches; composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall, Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others. This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working.

TERMS: Cash. Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day. JOHN P. REED,

Dec. 14, 1860.—d Trustee.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale the Farm on which Wm. Hurley now resides, situate in Juniata Township, containing 225 acres, more or less, of good slate gravel land. The improvements are a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, large frame Bank Barn, and other improvements—also a splendid orchard of choice fruit.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, is cleared and under fence.

If not sold by 1st Jan. next, it will be for rent. For terms apply to

NATHAN HURLEY.

Nov. 23, 1860.—*

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3.50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the pracjice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate,* and all operations *warranted.*
April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professienally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comf : table bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.
The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, mont and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Ann Boor, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARTIN BOOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Peter Hyner, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
HENRY TAYLOR,
Nov. ; 186. Adm'r.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c , &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours. after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing witn the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection,* and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the *"square"* so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store. Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa , fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

THE XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months it not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest.—Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to.

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample, but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE	(311 issues per annum.)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY	(104 " " ")	$3
WEEKLY	(52 " " ")	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance. Address,
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau Street,
Nov. 16, 1860. New York.

Duff's College

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals,* and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN's new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia. W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & LINE,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQIERER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats,* and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.-zz

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops,&c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop,in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,* a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows,* made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.-6m. *Machinist.*

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.
June 22, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat.
OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Campbine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St , south side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 7, 1860.-3m

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Bessor, in Bloody Run, where he is prepared to make to order BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds, of the best quality, and on the shortest notice FOR CASH. Work warranted to please. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
S. P. LEWIS.
Bloody Run, Oct. 12, 1860-3m.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber, having purchased the store in Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., from Samuel & Simon Mixel, continues to occupy the old stand, where he keeps constantly on hand an excellent stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware,* of all kinds, and at prices to suit the times. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
ISAAC MIXEL.
Sept. 28, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.
July 13, 1860.-2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office
April 8, 1859.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.